

# THE NUR AFSEHAN

1999

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

4528

### Editorial Notes

The circuit rules have been altered and all matters referred. The Lord is pleased.

The Manuscript Commission will hold its next meeting on 22nd July 2006. The reports to be prepared are as follows:

Topics: Missions and Foreign Churches; Timothy; Quidam; The Sabbath; The Constitution and Transference of the Eucharist; as Discussed in the Acts and Epistles; The Eucharist; Peace and Method of Baptism; Chastity; How to induce Youngsters to work for Evangelizing India; The Eucharist in Germany; Church; as a witness of the question of her participation in the Indian Church; Various for Christian Literature—The Word and Supply; "Greatest with Christ"; "Jesus with Christ"; "The Second Coming of Christ"; The Holy Spirit; Bible study for Personal Growth; Prayer; The Value of Faith in Modern Christian Life.

[illegible]

**Trucking companies.**—A. J. Berry and H. H. Henshaw in partnership have taken over the entire transportation of ice from the 2nd Creek farm and 7th Street Ice Company, from the D. C. R. and Y. W. H. as trucking operations in the respective District Traffic Department.

The ORE will make the same provisions to all individuals and parties, provided a certificate is obtained from the Hon W. A. Farrow, the Board Chairman to proceed with application to the Tax & Revenue Board.

We are glad that the Members of the American Franchise League are so well represented by a party of 25, which includes Mrs. Van der Meer, Julia Boyd, Miss and Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Theobald and Mrs. Hill, residing in Boston, and the Misses Smith. Most of those leaving the party are women, and among them a good number of men and women are included in the number.

The *Ardeya herodias* meant me to quit, but it didn't. I did not say so because according to the directorate of conservation and their partners, I've been admitted that the herons are not so much as moved by my Ardea studies that the high water improves in making a profession of their birds. We have not admitted the claim that they may become. Elsewhere to improve their mental status. They are undoubtedly do in this long run, as indeed the Arde heron would also do.

The American Free Theater, which  
closes down this fall, will sell  
tickets to its last show with money on  
sale.

It is not too late, says the late  
journal, now under national adjustment  
to business conditions. They do not  
and many of the ex-fallows, and gain  
from promotion. But they cannot  
stand to face new hard work.

That there are Indians not among them is true. That is one of our chief misgivings as well. Indeed, so much so that a conspiracy to the furthering of lying and treason. The role of the the members and associates of Chetani's society remains to be seen, especially the role of the latter and suggested opposition of Ayaz and Hakeemullah. That opposition is in the whole country. It seems to be the duty of the gods and to require the necessary machinery from the Church. The church is to act and move as one by the different which have been its members. The Christian church needs a strong and fully membership. It is quite important to the society, especially to the church, to the church and to the church.

—There had every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day, which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will lead to your becoming a self-reliant, efficient and cheerful worker, disinterested and unselfish, and a hundred things which the old system leaves to chance. *—Charles Kettering.*



### A Review of Urdu Christian Literature for Muslims

THE WRITINGS OF THE REV. SAMUEL KNOWLES.

We have but two of this author's treatises before us. The first of these is entitled the *Amal-i-Islam*, by Rev. Samuel Knowles and the Rev. Rajab Ali. Lucknow M.E. Publishing House, 1897, 44 pp 8vo. price 9 pie.

In the introduction to this booklet, the author lays great stress upon our being unprejudiced if we desire to learn the truth. Muslim bigotry is unadverted and a call is made upon them to lay aside what is, at best, a worship of intellect rather than a worship of God. The author frankly confesses that this fault belongs to Christians as well as to Muslims, in consequence of which there are many sects in the Christian church. Muslims are prone to point the finger and derisively to say that no dependence can be placed on Christianity, since its followers are so divided in opinion.

The object of this booklet is to show Muslims that they are not so united as many of them suppose, there being no less than 150 sects in the Muslim world.

The book is especially addressed to Manvi Rahmat Ullah and Dr. Warir Khan who presented the following objection to the Christian faith already mentioned above: "The multitude of sects in the Christian church proves its weakness. Who is to say what to believe?"

The answer presented in this treatise is two-fold: direct; and by way of an *argumentum ad hominem*.

#### I. THE DIRECT REPLY.

The author begins his reply by showing that the objectors have fallen into the error of confounding various branches of the Church with the sects of the Church. Again he says it must not be supposed that, even when different sects are discovered, they are at variance upon the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Indeed nothing is clearer than the essential agreement of Christian denominations as to the great doctrines relating to the Godhead, man's sinful condition, and the need of faith in the atoning work of the Son of God in order to be saved. The points upon which they differ are often of a minor and even a trivial character. They differ as to the questions of the Church and its government, the mode of subject of Baptism, &c. but are all the while in substantial agreement in regard to the great doctrines of the Gospel of Grace.

On the following points they are all in substantial agreement:

1. As to the Divine unity.
2. As to the Holy Trinity.
3. As to the Atonement made by Jesus Christ and that sinners are saved thereby.

In reply to the statement that many Christians have become idolaters, it is shown that such practices are contrary to the Word of God and the proper effect of the Christian faith is to lead men away from idols to the service of the Living God. The witness of the converts, in the cannibal islands of the Pacific Ocean, in China and India, is adduced to prove this claim. It is dangerous for people who live in glass houses to throw stones at their neighbours and so our author points to the idol worship, tomb worship, and such like idolatrous practices common among Muslims. If these practices of Muslims are contrary to the genius of Islam, do not effect the essential character of Islam, in like manner, the essential truth of Christianity is not effected by the lapse of some Christians into idolatry. Such errors are not due to Christian teaching but exist in spite of it.

#### II. THE REPLY AD HOMINEM.

In this chapter the author calls to attention to the 150 sects of Islam and shows how that many of them are confessedly at variance one with another. If then the presence of sects in a religion "proves it to be weak" surely Islam cannot escape from condemnation as "weak and unreliable."

Here a list of these 150 sects of Islam is given. The author then shows that the differences between the sects of Islam are greater than those which mark the divisions of Christendom. The inference is that, in accord with the Muslim controversialist, Islam is exceedingly "weak and unreliable."

This section might be entitled the *answering of a fool answering to his folly*. It is of little value, except for such a purpose.

The booklet closes with an exhortation to Muslims to seek to know Christ as the source of all blessing.

The style and language of this treatise are good. The tone is sympathetic. It is valuable as a reply to the questionings that arise from a consideration of the divisions in the church of Christ. On the whole the booklet would be stronger, if the second section were omitted. All of special value could be expressed in a few lines at the close of the first part.

To be continued.

### Current Thought & Incident.

#### GOOD FATHERS

"Like as a father pitieth his children," How beautifully the Psalmist here refers to the love and affection of a father! We have become so accustomed to hear the praises of mothers sung on every occasion, that we are touched by the tender reference here made to the love and sympathy of a father.

Not long since we were asked how it happened that writers of the present day were constantly referring to the wonderful influence of mothers, when it had to be admitted, that good fathers had that power over their children which could not possibly be relegated to mothers, even the best of them.

There certainly is ground for complaint, but we are inclined to attribute it to simple gallantry on the part of authors.

Let us, however, look closely into family life and especially in cases where the credit of training the children is given to the mother. Has not the father been found to have exerted a most powerful influence, as well as the mother, in the formation of the character of the precious charge, which the Lord gave to both of them?

We know a dear wife and mother who when she was congratulated upon the success of her two sons in life, the one as pastor and the other as physician, answered: "How could my boys be otherwise, with such a dear, good father to guide and direct them?"

Abigail Adams was a noble and distinguished woman. John Adams was a truly great man. They were the parents of John Quincy Adams, and a long line of illustrious descendants. The great Edwards family was also an example of rare intellectual powers on both sides.

The Hohenzollerns, of Prussia, illustrate the same truth. Remarkably intellectual, moral and physical fiber of the finest grade, combined with true piety, we find here, inherited from a most noble ancestry.

Look at the noble men Sweden has sent forth into the world. Noble sons of still nobler fathers.

Yes, we are convinced that it is the combined influence of the good father, as well as the loving mother, guided by the Holy Spirit, that develops, in the home, the most blessed results, for time and eternity.—The Lutheran.



# WHY OIL CALMS THE SEA

It has long been known that oil poured upon the surface of stormy water has a wonderful effect in calming it. Many vessels have probably been saved from destruction by this simple method, and every month the United States Hydrographic Bureau publishes, along with its *Pilot Chart*, dozens of letters from ship captains describing the result they have obtained by the use of oil in smoothing the waves of an angry sea.

The reason of this curious effect of oil upon water is, in a general sense, perfectly apparent. It depends upon the viscosity or adhesiveness of the oil, which causes it to act somewhat like a skin drawn over the more unstable surface of the water, so that the tendency of the latter to break into spray as it is driven by the wind is restrained. The danger to ships from a high running sea arises from the breaking of the waves. As long as the surface of the water is smooth and unbroken, the ship rides easily upon them.

But while the principle upon which the oil acts is thus evident enough, the real method of its action is not so apparent. This has recently been subjected to a mathematical investigation by Mr. A. B. Bassett in England.

He shows that the viscosity of oil is so much greater than that of water, being in the case of olive oil more than two hundred and thirty times as great, that the water may be regarded as a frictionless liquid in comparison with the oil. The surface tension between the oil and the air is also shown to be considerably greater than that between the oil and the water. With these data he finds that the motion will be stable, or there will be no breaking of the waves unless the latter vary in length between two certain fractions of a centimetre; namely, nine-hundredths and six-fifths.

The result would, of course, vary a little with different kinds of oil, and as a matter of fact, the reports of mariners show that there is considerable difference in the effect produced upon the waves, depending upon the sort of oil that is used. Petroleum and various kinds of fish oils have been employed. The effect is always found to be beneficial, though in varying degrees.

If I can put some torches of rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, then I feel that I have wrought with God. George MacDonald.

# REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

—A Hungarian chemist has discovered that some of the salt lakes in Transylvania present the peculiarity of a layer of warm, or even hot, salt water, between two bodies of colder water. Thus in the Medoc Lake the surface temperature in summer is about 70 degrees, but at a depth of a little more than four feet the temperature becomes 132 degrees, but declines again to 65 degrees at the bottom. The surface water is fresh, but the water beneath is intensely saline, and the explanation of the difference of temperature is that, since the specific heat of salt water is less than that of fresh water, the salt water is more easily heated by the sun, and having risen to a higher temperature than that of the overlying fresh water, retains its heat because the fresh water prevents its escape by radiation. It is suggested that some use might be found for these natural reservoirs, or so-called accumulators, of solar heat.

# SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An improvement has just been made by a French needle manufacturer, which is said to have several advantages. It is changed mainly in the method of putting on the eye. A needle thus equipped is said to pass through the material with much more ease than is experienced with the old style, and the strength of the cotton cannot be impaired by its repeated passage through the cloth, as is frequently the case with the instrument now in vogue.

# ALUMINUM.

Aluminum was discovered in the reign of Tiberius, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine years ago. An artificer made a beautiful aluminum cup and presented it to his emperor. Tiberius sent for the workman and questioned him. The artificer stated that the cup was made by a process known only to himself and the gods. Tiberius, fearing that it would lower the price of silver and gold ordered the unfortunate artificer to be beheaded, saying, grimly: "That is a secret not best for man to know. It were better to let the gods keep it."

In Europe 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes. Of these 420 have perfume that is pleasing, and enter largely into the manufacture of soaps and scents. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1, 124 in all.

Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the school house, and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of berries, flowers, herbs and fruits the management of hotheds, greenhouses, etc.

Beware of making your moral staple consist of the negative virtues. It is good to abstain from all that is sinful or hurtful. But making a business of it leads to emaciation of character unless one feeds largely also on the more nutritious diet of active, sympathetic benevolence.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

# DESERVED GOOD CLOTHES.

A gentleman was once walking behind a very handsomely dressed girl, and thought: "I wonder if she takes half as much pains with her hair as she does with her clothes?"

A poor old man was coming up the road with a loaded wheelbarrow, and just before he reached this girl he made two attempts to go into a yard, but the gate was heavy and would swing back upon him before he could go through.

"Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward. "I'll hold the gate open." She did so, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile.

"She deserves to have beautiful clothes," thought the gentleman "for she has a beautiful spirit."—Selected.

# A WAR MARRIAGE.

A marriage that took place at Sebaeck, near Brussels, recently excited extraordinary interest. It was that of Miss. Mrs. Guttman, niece of General Soubert, with Colonel Richebardi. It was emphatically a war marriage. Colonel Richebardi, who had taken part in the Philippine war, went to study the war in the Transvaal, and, becoming a Boer volunteer, was wounded and sent to a hospital at Pretoria, where he was nursed by the young lady now his bride. He paid a visit to Hilversum to beg Mr. Kruger's attendance at the wedding, but Mr. Kruger declined, fearing that his presence might give rise to manifestations embarrassing to the Belgian Government.

A German boy was reading a blood and thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will



never do. I got too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here goes!" and he flung the book out into the river. He was afterwards known as Fichte, the great German philosopher.

## Telegrams.

London, July 25.  
Nominal sentences have been passed on 299 of Froese's rebels at Cawcho, carrying disfranchisement for life.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A cablegram to the *Explicator* says—  
The New York *Evening Sun* is drawing attention to the possibilities in South Africa, where Americans that if the British and Dutch unite in developing the resources of the country it will soon become a formidable agricultural and industrial rival of the United States.

London, July 25.

The *Times* Pekin correspondent writes that China has agreed to abolish *Alia* dues throughout the Empire in return for an increase in import and export duties.

London, July 25.

The Italian squadron, consisting of five warships, has arrived at Tripoli.

London, July 25.

The agitation against the forcible closing of educational establishments continues throughout France, especially in Brittany.

London, July 25.

The Lonsdale cotton deputation to the United States recommends an important modification of Lonsdale methods and introduction of new machinery and suggests improved quality of material.

London, July 25.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Cairo. British regiments are going into camp in the desert. A devastating epidemic in Egypt is predicted.

Calcutta, July 25.

The *Explicator* has the following cable, dated London, July 24—

Although no details are as yet available, very definite rumours are about in London regarding a hitch in the great shipping combine.

Bombay, July 25.

The S. I. & M. Company's mail steamer *Khor*, which arrived in Bombay harbour last night from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brings the following further particulars regarding the severe earthquake which occurred at Bandar Abbas between 3 and 4 p. m. of the 24th instant. The first shocks lasted for about two minutes, and later on another severe shock took place. The shocks lasted for about nine days. The inhabitants of the town, dressed down to the sea-beach and are now encamped in places behind the town and on the sea-beach. The mails were received at the post office as usual, but the men were made to quit the premises immediately after delivering the same. When the *Khor* was anchored off the port, those on board did not observe anything like a panic among the inhabitants. No report regarding loss of life had reached her. The weather experienced at Bandar Abbas was intensely hot.

Singh, July 25.

A statement is published showing the progress made in fitting automatic vacuum brakes on Indian railways in the second half of 1901. The number of locomotives fitted on the broad gauge lines has increased to 1,547 and of vehicles to 2,200 and on the metro-

gauge the number of locomotives fitted has increased to 217 and of vehicles to 1,000. The percentage of vehicles now fitted is 11.66 on the broad gauge railways, and 2.55 on metro gauge.

Singh, July 25.

The following native officers are admitted to the Order of British India in recognition of services in the operations connected with the Mahad War:—Resident Major Khan Sahib Khichroo, Mahomed Ali Khan, Zohab Levy Corps; Subedar Major Hajrat Northern Warlikhan, Mulla Corps; Subedar Major Mir Humala, Southern Warlikhan, Mulla Corps.

The recent exemption of medical stores of a dangerous character from the rules relating to carriage of explosives on railways is now extended to ordnance stores also when packed in accordance with the regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Calcutta, July 25.

In the meanwhile Mr. Morgan Jenkins entirely the truth of the statement that a hitch has taken place in the Atlantic combine, but the public continues to be sceptical.

Calcutta, July 25.

The *Indian Daily News* has the following cable, dated London, July 27—

It is denied that the King has decided to review the Indian troops after the coronation.

Lord Lister who has been given the Order of Merit, at a banquet given in his honour denied that it was an indication being the coronation so soon. The recovery made by the King has been good, and he will be quite strong enough to undergo the necessary fatigue.

Calcutta, July 25.

A cable to the *Indian Daily News* says—  
Owing to its shakely and dangerous condition, the demolition of the famous tower of San Stefan at Venice has been ordered.

London, July 25.

The King held the Privy Council on his yacht, and signed two proclamations fixing the coronation for the 9th August and making the day a bank holiday.

Five Colonial Premiers received honorary degrees and the freedom of Edinburgh today.

London, July 25.

The Government has decided to recognise claims for compensation for war losses of British subjects in the Transvaal.

London, July 25.

Lieutenant Johnson of the London Rifle Brigade is the winner of the King's prize.

London, July 25.

Reuter, writing from Aden, says that the Had Matlah expedition left Suwayh, advancing north-west and avoiding the waterless land district, and chased the enemy 80 miles, killing 100, and capturing 4,000 camels and 27,000 sheep.

London, July 25.

By the request of the Suez Canal Company Major Ross of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is going to Ismailia in September to attend the inauguration.

London, July 25.

One hundred and eighteen shales were covered at Calicut on Thursday.

London, July 25.

The *Times* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that negotiations regarding a commercial treaty between British and China have been practically concluded. The draft of the treaty has been unconditionally accepted by China.

British expressions willingness to support China in her policy of reform. China opposes Kiangsu, Guangdong, Szechuan, Wukien and Yunnan as treaty ports. Only the article relating to the *Alia* dues British approval.

London, July 25.

Prince Muntahawi, mentioned as having been commended by the King to make a tour of enquiry through the distressed districts of Russia, reports that secret agents disguised as filia and pilgrims, are treating the peasants to revolt by representing that a new partition of land would ensue.

London, July 25.

The man Rah Nath, supposed to be Bhai Bhai Mahala, will be brought up before the Contonment Magistrate tomorrow, when he will be further examined and sent to Fathapur to be identified in connection with the petition filed by a man in the District Magistrate's Court, Lucknow, which stated that Rah Nath was his brother and that his birthplace was Fathapur. The man's age seems to do away with the supposition that he is Bhai Bhai Mahala, and as this score may be released, but he is a suspicious character nevertheless.

London, July 25.

The first assembly at Spillhead on the 7th August for coronation day, when it will be driven up rainbow fashions. It will fire salutes and illuminate in the evening.

Calcutta, July 25.

A cable to the *Indian Daily News* says—  
The King was wheeled in his chair for a few hours on Sunday. It is stated that the healing of the wound is expected to reach the surface by Thursday next.

London, July 25.

Speaking in the House of Commons in a debate on the Colonial vote, Mr. Chamberlain, who was warmly cheered on his first appearance since his accident, said he believed the Colonial conference will make an important step towards union.

London, July 25.

Lord Elphinstone has been gazetted Viscount of Kharoun and Viscount of the Transvaal and of Aspell in Suffolk.

London, July 25.

Mr. Wans, M. P., has joined the Opposition.

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Two Copies or more in one Cover Rs. 2/6/- and Rs. 3/6/- each.

Subscription rate in England &c. and America £ 1. and \$ 1. 50.

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